

The Young Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6678

第十八百八十九第

一八八八年五月十八日

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1889.

西洋

號二十九英香港

PRICE 8/- PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 10. ELBE, German steamer, 747, M. Tons, Haiphong 8th September, General.

— A. R. MARTIN.

September 11. YUNG-CHINA, Chinese str. 751, Lube, Whampoa 11th September, General.

— C. M. B. N. Co.

September 11. HAPPHONG, British str. 1,120, Haiphong 11th September, Amy 6th, and Swan 16th, General—Douglas LAFRAIR & Co.

September 11. JOHANN, German steamer, 427, H. Binger, Haiphong 7th September, General.

— WIBBEL & Co.

September 11. LAESTER, British steamer, 1,350, R. T. S. S. Liverpool 27th July, and Singapore 5th September, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

11TH SEPTEMBER.

Bogic, British str., for Amy.

Fusaki, Nippon, Japanese str., for Kuchinotsu.

Mocho, British str., for Hollow.

Diamonds, British str., for Amy.

Signal, German str., for Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

September 11. ALMORA, British steamer, for Hol-

low.

September 11. CHU-YUEN, Chinese steamer, for Whampoa.

September 11. ROCILLA, Brit. str., for Europe.

September 11. FORTUNA, Brit. str., for Taiwan.

September 11. ALMORA, British steamer, for Somaya.

September 11. BELLOC, British steamer, for San Francisco.

September 11. DIAMANTE, Brit. str., for Mexico.

September 11. HECTOR, British str., for London.

September 11. NINGPO, Ger. str., for Shanghai.

September 11. VALLETTEIN, British bark, for Newchwang.

September 11. ST. JULIAN, Brit. bark, for Amy.

September 11. NATAL, Fr. str., for Shanghai.

PASSAGES.

ARRIVED.

Per E. str., from Haiphong—1 European, and 20 Chinese.

Per Haiphong, str., from East Coast—82 Chinese.

Per Vicks, str., for Hongkong—From Yokohama—Messrs. Joseph, Gsell, and Bond. From Haiphong—M. François Bonnac and Carl Miette, and J. Chauvelin.

Per Lourdes, str., from Liverpool—Col. Dr. L. Chapman, Messrs. C. E. Taylor, Henry C. Chapman, and Lt. Col. T. H. Hancock.

DEPARTED.

Per Bogic, str., for Amy—Mr. J. A. Otto.

For Yukon—Mr. L. Price, Major P. H. Walker, Messrs. C. F. Reiners, L. Hirsch, and H. H. Maclennan, and native servants.

For London—Mrs. Lester, Mrs. Clark, and native servants. Mr. Clark, Dr. L. Chapman, Messrs. C. E. Taylor, Henry C. Chapman, and Lt. Col. T. H. Hancock.

For Manila—Mr. H. C. Chapman, and Mr. Davies, and 70 Chinese from Singapore.

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INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SEASON 1889-1890.

WE have just received our New Season's importations direct from the best Growers in England, France, and Germany, and are now prepared to execute all orders received for same with prompt and careful attention.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES for ordering from (containing hints for gardeners) will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON £5 TO £10 ALLOW 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON OVER £10 ALLOW 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SMALL PACKETS AT LIST PRICES.

WE GUARANTEE.

That all seeds sold by us shall prove to be as represented to the extent that should they not do so, we will replace them, or send other seeds to the same value. But we cannot guarantee the crop any further than the above offer, as there are so many causes which operate unfavourably in the germination of seeds in a tropical climate, over which we have no control. Among the causes of failure may be mentioned unfavourable weather, which is one of the most important. These, may be in a proper condition when the seed is planted, but the weather which follows may be too wet, which will cause the seed to rot; or it may be too dry and hot, which destroys the germ before it shows itself. The soil may also be unfavourable for the variety of seed planted. And lastly, the seeds may be and are frequently destroyed by vermin of various kinds. Such occurrences are beyond the power of man to prevent and for which we cannot be responsible.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889.

WATSON'S
PATENT DESICCATING
DRYING BOTTLES.

We beg to call special attention to our New PATENT DRYING BOTTLES which have been specially designed and manufactured for us.

By the use of these Bottles CIGARS, SEEDS, and GOODS of all kinds, which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Honours or wherever the atmosphere is surcharged with moisture these Bottles will be found invaluable.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. — 11-19

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good will.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not needed for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After this hour the supply is limited.

THE DAILY PRESS.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1889.

The land of the Dalai Lama is apparently to remain a sealed book to Europeans for some years to come. The last of the Hermit Nation is gone, and will not be waded, bow gratic lower the blandishments. It matters little whether the explorer goes single-handed and unarmed, like poor Cooper, or whether he appears with a strongly armed escort like General Parvulescu; the Tibetans regard the intruder with equal distrust, and will drive him back with scant courtesy, or with ready violence if he ventures to stand on the order of his going. Whether the Tibetan people generally are as hostile to foreigners as are inhospitable to strangers as would appear from the reception accorded to travellers who have sought to penetrate their great lone tablelands and wild mountain gorges it is difficult to say, but it is most probable that the opposition really emanates from the Lamas. These men are the dominating class in Tibet, and they are for the most part corrupt and vicious. They fear that the advent of strangers may impair their influence as indeed it doubtless would. "Craft in danger" is always a good cry, and will rarely fail to rally together those who conceive their interests to be impeded by an new movement. It was only the other day that the return of the American traveller Mr. Rockhill from an unsuccessful attempt to enter Tibet had to be recorded, and now we learn that the Russian expedition under General Parvulescu—the successor to the gallant Prejevalsky—has been stopped on its way to Tibet. There was a difference in the mode by which the end was sought to be attained. The American traveller, journeying alone and without means of defence, had reached the mysterious realm, and was within thirty days' journey of Lhasa, the capital, when he was rudely attacked; his traps seized, and he was compelled to turn back to China, which he only reached after enduring great hardships. General Parvulescu, and his party were, on the other hand, formally stopped by the Chinese authorities in Kalgan. In the case of Mr. Rockhill, the Chinese Government would doubtless disclaim all responsibility, and we imagine with good reason. That gentleman took the risk of defying death, it would seem, to be well-rewarded, and although some success to crown this, the number is comparatively small. So far as the Tibetan authorities are concerned, it matters not with whom the blame lies. The result is the same. Mining and planting enterprise is being kept back for want of labour and unwise regulation, if not soon in the shape of increased immigration, it will be difficult to say, in the country. The Russian Government, however, is a little more successful in this respect, as it has been able to induce the Chinese officials to open up the Chinese frontier through the British Ambassador at Peking; but if there is any truth in the report that the difficulties are principally caused in Hongkong, we trust Sir Cecil Smith will at once take steps to have matters put on a less restricted basis there.

The *Press* correspondent of the *Times* says:—The Hongkong Government is being blamed for having adopted such stringent regulations regarding Chinese coolie emigration as to practically stop immigration into the Straits. The fault, however, we are informed, lies not with the Government of Hongkong, but with the Chinese authorities at Swatow, who, it is said, are refusing to allow coolies to emigrate in the usual way. The Chinese Government, and the Chinese authorities, are, however, to be blamed for the same, as they have never met with a definite Chinese official.

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ing evidence is never adopted in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Webber.—The learned counsel has overreached himself. He ought to have known where he took the objection, and it was held by Sir George Phillips that because English translations were not used the case was invalid, and on that it was a case in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Francis.—I have not the slightest idea what the gentleman is referring to.

Mr. Webber.—It shall allow the examination to proceed in English, and it appears that the witness does not know English.

Mr. Webber.—He understands exactly what we are saying and the position he is putting us in. It is simply contemptuous behaviour that that fat Chinaman should stand there as he is doing, and be supported by his counsel. I have the most respect in the Supreme Court.

His Worship.—I have had with reference to what Mr. Francis had said, no doubt a witness could answer more readily in his own language, but when he could speak English counsel were asked to put the questions better if they put them in that language and presumably to decide the truth better.

There were advantages in both methods, and I thought that the witness had hitherto shown in his evidence that he understood the questions put to him.

Mr. Webber.—Of course if he comes here with the intention of telling lies it is a different thing. He commenced with a lie by saying he never gave evidence in the Supreme Court.

His Worship.—That is not material.

Mr. Webber.—It was material I would insist for payment.

Mr. Francis.—If my friend had the one simple object of getting evidence the question of the language would not much matter, but the object is to lead him into making a mis-statement.

His Worship.—For further questions the witness said he did not care to answer. He had not made a contract with him. He had a contract with the defendant for the building of certain houses. The contract was for \$10,000, and \$500 security. There was no balance to pay because the work was not finished. Mr. Hayler was his architect and had signed certificates for \$10,000 for work done.

Mr. Webber.—We do not know how long your Worship is going to take this gentleman on in putting irrelevant questions and attacking the Court and the complainant, but I strongly protest against it.

Mr. Webber.—I don't see why Mr. Francis should abstain from frivolous objections.

Mr. Francis.—If these questions are continued I shall have to withdraw from the case.

Mr. Webber.—Then the case will be done.

Mr. Francis.—The way they put it out shows they are put solely for the purpose of annoying. If any answer had been obtained which tended to show in the least degree that the complainant was involved, they might be allowed, but I submit nothing of that kind has been shown, and the questions are put merely to annoy. Your Worship is not in a position to put the witness here and ask you to confirm the result of his evidence.

Mr. Webber.—Your Worship is in the difficulty I have in dealing with the witness, having had to put him into the box myself. I should have much preferred that the other side should have done so, but they would not because he could not stand a cross-examination. I say it is impossible.

Mr. Francis.—I am sorry Mr. Webber has used such language. I think I shall simply recommend my client to him for gross defamation and gross abuse of the privileges of this Court.

Mr. Webber.—Certainly, and then I shall have an opportunity of cross-examining him.

His Worship.—The issue before the Court is whether the witness has been libeled or not.

Mr. Francis.—All these questions are in my opinion everything that I am trying to do. Why was the complainant himself not called to the bar?

His Worship.—That is a question for the prosecution, not for me.

Mr. Webber.—Simply because he could not stand to be cross-examined.

His Worship.—Have you any other questions?

Mr. Webber.—It is perfectly useless going on, if your Worship allows every objection made by Mr. Francis.

His Worship said he could not undertake to say that he would uphold all Mr. Francis's objections, but he would allow all that he thought ought to be allowed.

Mr. Webber.—Did you any friends to assist you in this matter?

Question objected to and disallowed.

Mr. Webber.—Did you not make an excuse to the defendant that if he withdrew his suit in the Summary Court, against you, you would withdraw this libel-case?

Question objected to and disallowed.

Mr. Webber.—Are you not under obligation to pay heavy sums of money in respect of coal taxes?

Mr. Francis objected to the question.

His Worship thought the question was relevant in the same way as the libelous question.

Witness.—I have had no coal transactions up to which I have not paid any money.

Mr. Webber.—Have you any sum of money set aside for transactions in shares, either by your self or the name of others?

Witness.—Nothing of the kind.

Mr. Webber.—Have you ever bought or sold shares?

Question objected to and disallowed.

Mr. Webber did not examine the witness further.

Mr. Francis asked the witness to produce his discharge from bankruptcy in 1886, and the documents as put in.

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